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EXAMINER	
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2155	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/895,047	CHANDRACHOOD, SANTOSH S.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alicia Baturay	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 October 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *74,75,77-80,82,83,85-88,90,91,93-96,98,99,101-104 and 106-113* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *74,75,77-80,82,83,85-88,90,91,93-96,98,99,101-104 and 106-113* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *21 March 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 9 October 2007.

2. Claims 74, 75, 77-80, 82, 83, 85-88, 90, 91, 93-96, 98, 99, 101-104 and 106-109 were amended.

3. Claims 1-73, 76, 81, 84, 89, 92, 97, 100 and 105 were cancelled.

4. Claims 110-113 were added.

5. Claims 74, 75, 77-80, 82, 83, 85-88, 90, 91, 93-96, 98, 99, 101-104 and 106-113 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Amendment

6. Applicant's amendments and arguments with respect to claims 74, 75, 77-80, 82, 83, 85-88, 90, 91, 93-96, 98, 99, 101-104 and 106-113 filed on 27 March 2007 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 74, 75, 79, 82, 83, 87, 90, 91, 95, 98, 99 and 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable by Chen et al. (U.S. 6,076,107) in view of Williams (U.S. 6,151,630) and further in view of Schrobenhauzer et al. (U.S. 2001/0047456).

Chen teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method of data retrieval that reduces the number of message flows in a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) device (see Abstract).

9. With respect to claim 74, Chen teaches a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: receiving a first network management data request (Chen, col. 6, lines 50-54); sending a response including the data responsive to the first network management data request, if the data responsive to the first network management data request is contained in the cache (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined in a memory (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29), the pattern including one or more expected data requests (the author of pages 107 define[s] a sequence of pages – see Williams, col. 3, lines 26-27); and

determining if data responsive to the first data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the first data request matches a pattern defined in the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39); and collecting, if the first network management data request matches a pattern defined in the memory, data responsive to any remaining network data requests in the matched pattern (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

10. With respect to claim 75, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including the method further comprising:

Transmitting the first network management data request to a network management data core to respond to the first network management data request if the first network management data request does not match a pattern defined in the memory (Chen, col. 3, lines 32-46).

11. With respect to claim 79, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including the method where the network management data request is a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) request (Chen, col. 5, lines 3-7).

12. Claims 82, 83, 87, 90, 91, 95, 98, 99 and 103 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 74, 75 and 79 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

13. Claims 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 93, 94, 101, 102 and 106-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer and further in view of Crow et al. (U.S. 6,442,651).

14. With respect to claim 77, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: receiving a first network management data request (Chen, col. 6, lines 50-54); sending a response including the data responsive to the first network management data request, if the data responsive to the first network management data request is contained in the cache (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined in a memory (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29), the pattern including one or more expected data requests (the

author of pages 107 define[s] a sequence of pages – see Williams, col. 3, lines 26-27); and determining if data responsive to the first data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the first data request matches a pattern defined in the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39); and collecting, if the first network management data request matches a pattern defined in the memory, data responsive to any remaining network data requests in the matched pattern (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

The combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer does not explicitly teach what the pattern comprises of.

However, Crow teaches where the pattern further comprises a periodicity of the network management data requests contained in the pattern (Crow, col. 4, lines 24-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer in view of Crow in order to use a specific type of pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to reduce latency in reviewing and presenting web documents to the users.

15. With respect to claim 78, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 106, including a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: sending a response including data responsive to the prefetched network management data request if the data responsive to the network management data request is

contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7); and initiating periodic data collections for data relating to the pattern if the data responsive to the network management data request is not contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 8-12).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the data request contains a pattern (one record exists for each page that is included in a sequence – see Williams, Fig. 1, elements 108 and 109; col. 3, lines 1-3) defined in a memory and determining if data responsive to the data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the data request contains a pattern defined in the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

The combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer does not explicitly teach what the initiating periodic data collections comprise of.

However, Crow teaches where the initiating includes initiating periodic data collections at a rate matching a periodicity of the network management data requests containing the pattern (Crow, col. 4, lines 24-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer in view of Crow in order to use a specific type of pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to reduce latency in reviewing and presenting web documents to the users.

16. With respect to claim 106, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: receiving a first network management data request (Chen, col. 6, lines 50-54);

sending a response including the data responsive to the first network management data request, if the data responsive to the first network management data request is contained in the cache (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined in a memory (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29), the pattern including one or more expected data requests (the author of pages 107 define[s] a sequence of pages – see Williams, col. 3, lines 26-27); and determining if data responsive to the first data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the first data request matches a pattern defined in the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39); and

collecting, if the first network management data request matches a pattern defined in the memory, data responsive to any remaining network data requests in the matched pattern (when a user first accesses server (i.e., server receives a request for a page from a new user)...processor initializes the allocated memory for variables associated with this session...this involves making and loading a copy of records of all pages...of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests – see Williams, col. 4, line 11-29) and the method further comprising: if the first network management data request matches a pattern defined in the memory, but data responsive to the first network management data request is not contained in the cache (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

The combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer does not explicitly teach what the initiating periodic data collections comprise of.

However, Crow teaches initiating periodic data collections for data responsive to network management data requests in the pattern (Crow, col. 4, lines 24-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer in view of Crow in order to use a specific type of pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to reduce latency in reviewing and presenting web documents to the users.

17. Claims 85, 86, 93, 94, 101, 102 and 107-109 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 77, 78, 80 and 106 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

18. Claims 80, 88, 96, 104 and 110-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer and further in view of Murray ("Windows NT SNMP").

19. With respect to claim 80, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: sending a response including data responsive to the prefetched network management data request if the data responsive to the network management data request is contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7); and initiating periodic data collections for data relating to the pattern if the data responsive to the network management data request is not contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 8-12).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the data request contains a pattern (one record exists for each page that is included in a sequence – see Williams, Fig. 1, elements 108 and 109; col. 3, lines 1-3) defined in a memory and determining if data responsive to the data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the data request contains a pattern defined in the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

The combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer does not explicitly teach what the pattern comprises of.

However, Murray teaches where the determining if a first network management request matches a pattern of request based on at least one of: a community string; a network management system IP address; or a network management system port number (Murray, page 61, Fig. 3-1 and page 60, paragraph 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer in view of

Murray in order to use a specific type of pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow the message receiver to identify the community for which the message is intended.

20. With respect to claim 110, Chen teaches the invention described in claim 74, including a method of predictively responding to a network management data request, the method comprising: sending a response including data responsive to the prefetched network management data request if the data responsive to the network management data request is contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 1-7); and initiating periodic data collections for data relating to the pattern if the data responsive to the network management data request is not contained in the cache of prefetched network management data (Chen, col. 7, lines 8-12).

Chen does not explicitly teach determining if a request contains a defined pattern.

However, Williams teaches determining if the data request contains a pattern (one record exists for each page that is included in a sequence – see Williams, Fig. 1, elements 108 and 109; col. 3, lines 1-3) defined in a memory and determining if data responsive to the data request (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39) is contained in a cache of prefetched data (loading a copy of records of all pages of all sequences that are stored in server into allocated memory. This copy and not the originals will be used by processor to service the user's page-access requests. Optionally, processor may also place the corresponding pages in a cache memory – see Williams, col. 4, lines 20-30) if the data request contains a pattern defined in

the memory (a user requests a page by specifying a URL...Receipt of such a request at server invokes...processor [to] check[s] whether a record that corresponds to the received URL exists – see Williams, col. 4, lines 34-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chen in view of Williams in order to enable determining if a request contains a defined pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable loading a copy of a set of data into a cache memory to service a user's requests.

The combination of Chen and Williams does not explicitly teach a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory.

However, Schrobenhauzer teaches determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory (Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen and Williams in view of Schrobenhauzer in order to enable a pattern of request defined and stored in advance in a memory. One would be motivated to do so in order to eliminate waiting time for the response.

The combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer does not explicitly teach what the pattern comprises of.

However, Murray teaches the method wherein the determining if a first network management request matches a pattern of request is based at least in part on a community string (Murray, page 61, Fig. 3-1 and page 60, paragraph 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Chen, Williams and Schrobenhauzer in view of Murray in order to use a specific type of pattern. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow the message receiver to identify the community for which the message is intended.

21. Claims 88, 96, 104 and 11-113 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 80 and 110 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

Response to Arguments

22. Applicant's arguments filed 9 October 2007 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

23. ***Applicant Argues:*** The Applicant respectfully submit the Examiner's attempt to equate a network management data request with a user's request for a Web page is improper. The request of Williams is neither a *management* data request, nor an *expected* management data request (the request that has already been received cannot be considered to be "expected").

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The primary reference, Chen is use to show management data requests (the Manager issues a single GetRequest Protocol Data Unit (PDU) for three data items ((1,1), (1,2), (1,3)) to the Agent of the managed network device – see Chen, col. 6, lines 50-54). Williams provides functionality for the pattern including one or more expected data requests (the author of pages 107 define[s] a sequence of pages – see Williams, col. 3, lines 26-27). This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

24. ***Applicant Argues:*** Schrobenhauzer et al. talks about an *address* pattern, not a pattern of requests. The Applicants respectfully submit the Examiner's attempt to equate an address pattern with a pattern of request...including one or more expected management data requests is improper.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The primary reference, Chen is use to show management data requests (the Manager issues a single GetRequest Protocol Data Unit (PDU) for three data items ((1,1), (1,2), (1,3)) to the Agent of the managed network device – see Chen, col. 6, lines 50-54). Schrobenhauzer provides functionality for determining if the first data request matches a pattern of request (CPU requests data with a predetermined...pattern) defined and stored in advance in a memory (transferring the data required by the CPU...to the data buffer memory in advance before receiving the request from the CPU – see Schrobenhauzer, page 5, paragraph 112). This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

25. ***Applicant Argues:*** The cited portion of Case speaks generally about network elements retrieving or altering variables, but says nothing about a pattern comprising a periodicity of network management data requests contained in the pattern.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

26. ***Applicant Argues:*** The portion of Case cited above says nothing about determining if a first network management request matches a pattern of request, let alone that such a determination is based on either a community string, network management system IP, or a network management system port number.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alicia Baturay
December 13, 2007

Philip Tran
PHILIP TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER